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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 NUSRAT BHATTI,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 GUILD MORTGAGE COMPANY, et
14 al.,

15 Defendants.

16 CASE NO. C11-0480JLR

17 ORDER

18 **I. INTRODUCTION**

19 Before the court are (1) Defendants Guild Mortgage Company (“Guild Mortgage”)
20 and Mortgage Electronic Registration System’s (“MERS”) motion to dismiss pursuant to
21 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) (Dkt. # 8), (2) Defendant Northwest Trustee
22 Services, Inc.’s (“NWTS”) motion to join Guild Mortgage and MERS’ motion to dismiss
(Dkt. # 11), (3) Plaintiffs Nursat Bhatti and Erfan Semuel’s motion to continue
Defendants’ motion to dismiss and to file an amended complaint (Dkt. # 16), and (4)

1 Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion to strike Plaintiffs' amended complaint (Dkt. # 21).
2 Having considered the motions, all papers filed in support or opposition thereto, and
3 being fully advised, the court GRANTS Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion to dismiss
4 (Dkt. # 8), GRANTS NWTS's motion to join the motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 11), DENIES
5 Plaintiffs' motion to continue the motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 16) as MOOT, and GRANTS
6 Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion to strike Plaintiffs' amended complaint (Dkt. # 21).¹

7 **II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

8 On March 17, 2009, Plaintiffs executed a promissory note to Guild Mortgage to
9 refinance their real property located in Marysville, Washington. (Compl. ¶¶ 6, 13.) As
10 security for this refinance, Plaintiffs executed a Deed of Trust that encumbered the
11 property. (*Id.* ¶ 14.) The amount owed to Guild Mortgage and secured by the Deed of
12 Trust was \$325,244.00. (Axtell Decl. (Dkt. # 10) Ex. C.) Under the terms of the Deed of
13 Trust, Guild Mortgage is listed as the "Lender" and MERS is listed as the "nominee" for
14 Guild Mortgage. (Compl. ¶¶ 18, 20.) Fidelity National Title Company of Washington is
15 listed as the trustee under the Deed of Trust. (NWTS Mot. (Dkt. # 11) Ex. 2.) The Deed
16 of Trust provides that it secures "repayment of the debt evidenced by the Note" to Guild
17 Mortgage. (Compl. ¶ 28.)

18 On or about October 29, 2010, MERS recorded an Assignment of the Deed of
19 Trust under Snohomish County Auditor's Number 201010290550. (Axtell Decl. Ex. A.)
20 MERS assigned all beneficial interest under the Deed of Trust described above to Guild

21
22 ¹ No party requested oral argument with regard to any of the referenced motions, and the court deems these motions to be appropriate for disposition without the oral argument of counsel.

1 Mortgaae under the Assignment of Deed of Trust. (*Id.*; Compl. ¶¶ 47-48.) On or about
2 October 29, 2010, Guild Mortgage recorded an Appointment of Successor Trustee
3 naming NWTS as Successor Trustee and vesting NWTS with the powers of the original
4 trustee. (NWTS Mot. Ex. 3.)

5 On or about December 1, 2010, NWTS recorded a Notice of Trustee's Sale under
6 Snohomish County Auditor's Number 201012010330. (Axtell Decl. Ex. B; NWTS Mot.
7 Ex. 4.) As the beneficiary, Guild Mortgage alleged a default under the Deed of Trust,
8 and NWTS scheduled a trustee's sale for March 4, 2011. (See Axtell Decl. Ex. B; NWTS
9 Mot. Ex. 4.) The Notice of Trustee's Sale recites that Plaintiffs are past due on their
10 monthly payments in the amount of \$13,047.18. (See Axtell Decl. Ex. B; NWTS Mot.
11 Ex. 4.)

12 Plaintiffs allege that “[t]he amount stated as due and owing is misstated in the
13 notice of default and payments were applied in contravention to the terms of the deed of
14 trust.” (Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 20) ¶ 81.) However, they allege no factual details as to how
15 or why they believe this is so. They allege that they “paid approximately \$18,000 to
16 bring the account current . . . on or about May 2010. (*Id.* ¶ 82.) They further allege that
17 an insurance settlement was applied to their mortgage that rendered their payments
18 “current,” but that “no payment relief was offered” by Guild Mortgage that would enable
19 them to maintain the property “as a performing asset.” (See *id.* ¶¶ 87-96.) They do not
20 allege that they were able to remain current on their loan payments following the May
21 2010 \$18,000 payment, nor do they allege that they were not in default or were current
22 with their payments at the time of foreclosure on March 4, 2011. Indeed, Plaintiffs admit

1 that they “fell behind on their mortgage payments” when Ms. Bhatti lost her job (Am.
2 Compl. ¶ 88), and that they were unable to obtain a loan modification or payment relief
3 that would allow them to maintain “a performing asset.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 88-97.) Plaintiffs have
4 acknowledged that “they had an obligation to satisfy the principle balance” (*Id.* ¶
5 94.)

6 In January 2011, Plaintiffs sent two letters to Guild Mortgage requesting
7 information. (Compl. ¶ 84; *see* Klika Decl. Ex. A.) Guild Mortgage responded to
8 Plaintiffs in writing, on or about February 20, 2011, stating that the requests did not
9 constitute Qualified Written Requests for purposes of the Real Estate Settlement
10 Procedures Act (“RESPA”), 12 U.S.C. § 2601, *et seq.*, because they were simply a list of
11 demands for information and did not specify a servicing related issue. (Compl. ¶¶ 85-86;
12 Klika Decl. Ex. B.)

13 On March 3, 2011, Plaintiffs filed a complaint in Superior Court for the State of
14 Washington alleging causes of action against Guild Mortgage, MERS, and NWTS for
15 declaratory judgment, violations of RESPA, and quiet title.² (Compl. (Dkt. # 1-1).)
16 Although Plaintiffs filed their complaint on March 3, 2011 (one day before the scheduled
17 trustee’s sale), they did not seek to enjoin the trustee’s sale.

18 On March 4, 2011, the property was sold at a trustee’s sale to Guild Mortgage as
19 the successful bidder. (Axtell Decl. Ex. C; NWTS Mot. Ex. 5.) Following the sale,
20
21

22 ² On March 21, 2011, Defendants removed the action to federal court. (Dkt. # 1.)

1 NWTS recorded a Trustee's Deed under Snohomish County Auditor's Number
2 201103090315. (Axtell Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. C; NWTS Mot. Ex. 5.)

Guild Mortgage and MERS filed a motion seeking dismissal of Plaintiffs' claims for (1) declaratory judgment, (2) violation of RESPA, and (3) quiet title. (Def. Mot. (Dkt. # 8).) NWTS also filed a motion to join Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion, asserting that Plaintiffs' post-sale claims were barred under Washington law and that none of Plaintiffs' claims pertained to NWTS. (NWTS Mot. (Dkt. # 11).) Plaintiffs then filed a motion seeking to continue Defendants' motions to dismiss and to seeking to amend their complaint to add claims for wrongful foreclosure, negligent infliction of emotional distress, and violation of Washington's Consumer Protection Act ("CPA"), RCW 19.86, *et seq.* (Plaint. Mot. (Dkt. # 16).) On September 13, 2011, while this motion was pending and one day before the deadline to amend pleadings under the court's case schedule (Dkt. # 14), Plaintiffs' filed their proposed Amended Complaint, which added the three referenced new causes of action. (Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 20).) In response, Guild Mortgage and MERS filed a motion to strike the amended complaint. (Mot. to Strike (Dkt. # 21).)

III. ANALYSIS

A. STANDARDS

When considering a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), the court construes the complaint in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Livid Holdings Ltd. v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.*, 416 F.3d 940, 946 (9th Cir. 2005). The court must accept all well-pleaded facts as true and draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the

1 plaintiff. *Wyler Summit P'ship v. Turner Broad. Sys.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir.
2 1998). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual
3 matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft*
4 *v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v.*
5 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)); *see al-Kidd v. Ashcroft*, 580 F.3d 949, 956 (9th
6 Cir. 2009). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that
7 allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
8 misconduct alleged.” *Id.* Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) can be based on the lack of a
9 cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable
10 legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

11 In general, leave to amend “shall be freely given when justice so requires.” Fed.
12 R. Civ. P. 15(a). However, leave to amend may be denied if the proposed amendment
13 either lacks merit or would not serve any purpose because to grant it would be futile in
14 saving plaintiff’s suit. *Universal Mortg. Co. v. Prudential Ins. Co.*, 799 F.2d 458, 459
15 (9th Cir. 1986). If a claim is not based on a proper legal theory, dismissed without leave
16 to amend is appropriate because any amendment based on a faulty legal theory would be
17 futile. *Fed. Nat'l Mortg. Assoc. v. Wages*, No. 11-cv-05396 RBL, 2011 WL 5138724, at
18 *2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 28, 2011) (“[W]here the facts are not in dispute, and the sole issue
19 is whether there is liability as a matter of substantive law, the court may deny leave to
20 amend.”) (citing *Albrecht v. Lund*, 845 F.2d 193, 195-96 (9th Cir. 1988)); *Oliver v.*
21 *Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, No. CIV S-09-1381 FCD/GGH, 2009 WL 3122573, at
22 *4 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 29, 2009) (“[A]mendment would be futile considering the legal

1 baselessness of plaintiff's claims, and thus, dismissal without leave to amend is
2 appropriate.") (citing *Vasquez v. L.A. Cnty.*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1258 (9th Cir. 2007)).

3 **B. MATERIALS THE COURT CONSIDERS ON THE MOTIONS TO**
4 **DISMISS**

5 Generally, a district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in
6 ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. *Lee v. City of L.A.*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th
7 Cir. 2001) (citations omitted). The Ninth Circuit, however, has carved out certain
8 exceptions to this rule. A court may consider "documents whose contents are alleged in
9 the complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which are not physically
10 attached to the pleading . . ." *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994). A
11 court also may take judicial notice of matters of public record. *Lee*, 250 F.3d at 688-89
12 (citations omitted).

13 Guild Mortgage and MERS have asked the court to consider certain publicly
14 recorded documents, including: (1) an Assignment of the Deed of Trust (Axtell Decl. Ex.
15 A), (2) a Notice of Trustee Sale (*id.* Ex. B), and (3) a Trustee's Deed (*id.* Ex. C). NWTS
16 also has asked the court to consider publicly recorded documents, including: (1) the Deed
17 of Trust (NWTS Mot. Ex. 2), (2) an Appointment of Successor Trustee (*id.* Ex. 3), (3) the
18 same Notice of Trustee Sale presented by Guild Mortgage and MERS (*id.* Ex. 4), and (4)
19 the same Trustee's Deed presented by Guild Mortgage and MERS. These documents are
20 all matters of public record of which the court may take judicial notice when considering
21 the parties' motions to dismiss.

1 In addition to these matters of public record, Guild Mortgage and MERS have also
2 asked the court to consider copies of three letters. (*See* Klika Decl. Exs. A, B.) The first
3 two letters were sent to Guild Mortgage by Plaintiffs and are both entitled “QUALIFIED
4 WRITTEN REQUEST.” (*Id.* Ex. A.) The third letter is a response from Guild Mortgage
5 to Plaintiffs with regard to the first two letters. (*Id.* Ex. B.) These letters are described in
6 Plaintiffs’ complaint and relied upon with respect to their claim under RESPA. (Compl.
7 ¶¶ 84-86, 88-89, 91.) NWTS has also asked the court to consider a copy of the Note at
8 issue in this action. (NWTS Mot. Ex. 1.) The Note also is specifically described by
9 Plaintiffs and relied upon in their complaint. (Compl. ¶ 13.) No party has challenged
10 the authenticity of any of these documents. Accordingly, the court may consider these
11 documents when ruling on the parties’ motions to dismiss.

12 **C. GUILD MORTGAGE AND MERS’ MOTION TO DISMISS**

13 **1. The Waiver Doctrine under Washington’s Deed of Trust Act**

14 Initially, the court notes that Plaintiffs’ state law claims for declaratory judgment
15 and quiet title are both barred by the waiver doctrine under Washington’s Deed of Trust
16 Act, RCW ch. 61.24. *See Gossen v. JPMorgan Chase Bank*, --- F. Supp. 2d ---, 2011 WL
17 4939828, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 18, 2011). The Deed of Trust Act sets out the
18 procedures that must be followed to properly foreclose a debt secured by a deed of trust.
19 RCW ch. 61.24. A proper foreclosure action extinguishes the debt and transfers title to
20 the property to the beneficiary of the deed of trust or to the successful bidder at a public
21 foreclosure sale. *Gossen*, 2011 WL 4939828, at *5 (citing *Albice v. Premier Mortg.*
22 *Servs. of Wash., Inc.*, 157 Wn. App. 912, 920, 239 P.3d 1148 (2010)).

1 Washington's Deed of Trust Act provides a procedure by which any enumerated
2 entity may restrain a trustee's sale on any proper ground. *Id.* at *6 (citing *Brown v.*
3 *Household Realty Corp.*, 189 P.3d 233, 235 (Wash. Ct. App. 2008)). This statutory
4 procedure is the only means by which a grantor may restrain a sale once foreclosure has
5 begun with receipt of the notice of sale and foreclosure. *Id.* (citing Brown, 189 P.3d at
6 236.) A borrower's failure to take advantage of the pre-sale remedies under the Deed of
7 Trust Act results in waiver of their right to object to the trustee's sale where the party (1)
8 received notice of the right to enjoin the sale, (2) had actual or constructive knowledge of
9 a defense to foreclosure prior to the sale, and (3) failed to bring an action to obtain a court
10 order enjoining the sale. *Id.* (citing *Brown*, 189 P.3d at 163); *see generally Plein v.*
11 *Lackey*, 67 P.3d 1061, 1066-69 (Wash. 2003).

12 The court has taken judicial notice of the Notice of Trustee's Sale, which contains
13 a notice stating that “[a]nyone having any objection to the sale on any grounds
14 whatsoever will be afforded an opportunity to be heard as to those obligations if they
15 bring a lawsuit to restrain the sale pursuant to RCW 61.24.130.” (*See* Axtell Decl. Ex. B;
16 NWTS Mot. Ex. 4.) Plaintiffs have not alleged or otherwise asserted that they did not
17 receive Notice of Trustee's Sale. Although they filed their lawsuit one day prior to the
18 Trustee's sale, Plaintiffs did not invoke any pre-sale remedy afforded to them with
19 respect to their causes of action seeking to set aside sale of the foreclosed property.
20 Accordingly, the quiet title and declaratory judgment claims may be deemed waived.
21 *Gossen*, 2011 WL 4939828, at *5 (citing *Brown*, 189 P.3d at 236; RCW 61.24.127; RCW
22 61.24.130). Plaintiffs' claims for declaratory judgment and quiet title are therefore

1 subject to dismissal pursuant to the waiver doctrine of Washington's Deed of Trust Act.

2 *Id.*

3 **2. Plaintiffs' Cause of Action for Declaratory Judgment**

4 Even assuming that Plaintiffs' claim for declaratory judgment is not barred under
5 Washington's Deed of Trust Act, it is subject to dismissal on other grounds. Plaintiffs
6 base their cause of action for declaratory relief on allegations that the role played by
7 MERS in the Deed of Trust, which lists MERS as the "nominee" for Guild Mortgage,
8 was improper, and MERS' assignment of all beneficial interest under the Deed of Trust
9 to Guild Mortgage under the Assignment of the Deed of Trust was invalid. (*See* Compl.
10 ¶¶ 20-27, 35-36, 47-53, 63, 66-73; NWTS Mot. Ex. 2 (Deed of Trust) at 1; Axtell Decl.
11 Ex. A (Assignment of Deed of Trust).) MERS is a private electronic database, operated
12 by MERSCORP, Inc., that tracks the transfer of the "beneficial interest" in home loans,
13 as well as any changes in loan servicers. *Cervantes v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*,
14 656 F.3d 1034, 1039 (9th Cir. 2011). In the event of default on the loan, the lender may
15 appoint a trustee to initiate foreclosure on its behalf. *Id.* To have the legal authority to
16 foreclose, the trustee must have authority to act as the holder, or agent of the holder, of
17 both the deed and the note together. *Id.* One of the main premises of Plaintiffs' lawsuit
18 is that MERS impermissibly splits the note and the deed by facilitating transfer of the
19 beneficial interest in the loan among lenders while maintaining MERS as the nominal
20 holder of the deed. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 20-27, 35-36, 47-53, 63, 66-73). Plaintiff also makes
21 vague allegations concerning MERS' role in the securitization of home loans. (*See id.* ¶¶
22 52-53.)

1 The claims Plaintiffs make regarding the role of MERS are similar to other claims
2 which have been rejected in past cases brought in this district. *See, e.g., Vawter v. Quality*
3 *Loan Serv. Corp. of Wash.*, 707 F. Supp. 2d 1115, 1125–1126 (W.D. Wash. 2010);
4 *Ceburn v. HSBC Bank USA, N.A.*, No. C10-5742BHS, 2001 WL 321992, at *3 (W.D.
5 Wash. Feb. 2, 2011); *Daddabbo v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, No. C09-1417RAJ,
6 2010 WL 2102485, at *5 (W.D. Wash. May 20, 2010). Further, Plaintiffs' claims are
7 without merit because they cannot establish that they were misinformed about the MERS
8 system, relied on any misinformation in entering into their home loan, or were injured as
9 a result of the misinformation. *See Cervantes*, 656 F.3d at 1042. In fact, the provisions
10 in the Deed of Trust, which Plaintiffs signed, specifically provides MERS with the rights
11 to foreclose and to sell the property, and to transfer interests under the Deed of Trust.
12 (*See* NWTS Mot. Ex. 2 (Deed of Trust) at 2 (“Borrower understands and agrees that
13 MERS holds only legal title to the interests granted by Borrower in this Security
14 Instrument, but, if necessary to comply with law or custom, MERS (as nominee for
15 Lender and Lender’s successors and assigns) has the right: to exercise any or all of those
16 interests, including, but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the Property; and to
17 take any action required of Lender including, but not limited to, releasing and canceling
18 this Security Instrument.”)).

19 Finally, although Plaintiffs’ claim, if any, arising out of MERS’ role in the
20 securitization of home mortgages is unclear, even if otherwise properly plead, such a
21 claim would nevertheless fail. Securitization merely creates a separate contract, distinct
22 from the Plaintiffs’ debt obligations under the Note, and does not change the relationship

1 of the parties in any way. *See Moseley v. CitiMortgage, Inc.*, No. C11-5349RJB, 2011
2 WL 5175598, at *7 (W.D. Wash. 2011) (citing *Commonwealth Prop. Advocates, LLC v.*
3 *First Horizon Home Loan Corp.*, 2010 WL 4788209, at *2 (D. Utah Nov.16, 2010)
4 (quoting *Larota—Florez v. Goldman Sachs Mortg. Co.*, 719 F. Supp. 2d 636, 642 (E.D.
5 Va. 2010)).

6 The court concurs with the reasoning and conclusions set forth in *Vawter*,
7 *Daddabbo, Ceburn*, and *Moseley*. MERS has the authority to act as a beneficiary under
8 the Deed of Trust where such authority is explicitly granted upon execution of the
9 instrument. In this case, Plaintiffs specifically agreed to MERS’ role as beneficiary under
10 the Deed of Trust they signed. Their allegations that MERS did not have authority do not
11 state a claim for relief.

12 To establish a claim for declaratory relief, there must be a “substantial
13 controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and
14 reality to warrant issuance of a declaratory judgment.” *Marin v. Lowe*, 8 F.3d 28 (9th
15 Cir. 1993). Unless an actual controversy exists, the district court is without power to
16 grant declaratory relief. *See Dairies v. Alcatel, S.A.*, 105 F.Supp.2d 1153, 1155 (E.D.
17 Wash. 2000) (quoting *Garcia v. Brownell*, 236 F.2d 356, 357–58 (9th Cir. 1956)). As
18 discussed above, Plaintiffs’ contentions regarding MERS’ role in the Deed of Trust and
19 subsequent foreclosure are without merit. Moreover, they have offered no other
20 allegations demonstrating the existence of a “substantial controversy.” Accordingly, they
21 have not stated a claim for declaratory relief. *See, e.g., Dooms v. Cal-Western*
22 *Reconveyance Corp. of Wash.*, No C11-5419RJB, 2011 WL 5592760, at *7 (W.D. Wash.

1 Nov. 16, 2011) (ruling that because plaintiffs' contentions regarding the assignment by
2 MERS are without merit they fail to state a claim for declaratory relief as well). Further,
3 the court declines to grant leave to amend this claim. Because the court has rejected
4 Plaintiffs' underlying claim regarding MERS on legal grounds, any amendment of this
5 claim would be futile.

6 **3. Plaintiffs' Cause of Action for Quiet Title**

7 Even if Plaintiffs' claim for quiet title was not barred by Washington's Deed of
8 Trust Act as discussed above, it would be subject to dismissal on other grounds.
9 Plaintiffs' allegations underlying their claim for quiet title rehash their position with
10 respect to MERS. Plaintiffs allege that their "property is encumbered by a Deed of Trust
11 which is null and void because MERS has no valid recorded interest in plaintiffs' Deed of
12 Trust, Note, or Property." (Compl. ¶ 98.) As a result, Plaintiffs allege that their
13 "property is encumbered by a Deed of Trust which is null and void, but is clouding title
14 to the Property," and "seek[] an order from the court quieting title to the property in favor
15 of plaintiffs." (*Id.* ¶¶ 101, 104.) The court has already rejected the underlying legal basis
16 for Plaintiffs' claims against MERS. Accordingly, this claim is subject to dismissal as
17 well. For the same reasons that court declined to permit Plaintiffs an opportunity to
18 amend their claim for declaratory judgment, the court declines to permit amendment of
19 this claim as well. Because the underlying legal basis for the claim is not well-founded,
20 any amendment would be futile.

1 **4. Plaintiffs' Cause of Action for Alleged Violation of RESPA**

2 Plaintiffs sent two letters, dated in January 2011, to Guild Mortgage. (Compl. ¶
3 84; Klika Decl. Ex. A.) Plaintiffs entitled both letters with the words “QUALIFIED
4 WRITTEN REQUEST.” (Klika Decl. Ex. A.) Plaintiffs allege that Guild Mortgage
5 violated RESPA, 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e), by failing to respond to their alleged qualified
6 written requests. (Compl. ¶¶ 80-95.) Plaintiffs’ letters, however, are not “qualified
7 written requests” as contemplated by section 2605(e)(1)(B) of Title 12, and accordingly,
8 the court dismisses this claim.

9 Section 2605(e)(1)(B) defines a “qualified written request” as “a written
10 correspondence, other than notice on a payment coupon or other payment medium
11 supplied by the servicer, that-- (i) includes, or otherwise enables the servicer to identify,
12 the name and account of the borrower; and (ii) includes a statement of the reasons for the
13 belief of the borrower, to the extent applicable, that the account is in error or provides
14 sufficient detail to the servicer regarding other information sought by the borrower.” 12
15 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(1)(B).

16 Plaintiffs’ purported qualified written requests, however, demand a laundry list of
17 information without identifying the reasons Plaintiffs believe their account is in error.
18 Although the letters reference servicing in passing and provide Plaintiff’ names, loan
19 number, and property address, Plaintiffs’ requests are not related to the servicing of their
20 loan, but rather relate more generally to allegations of underlying fraud or mischief in the
21 transaction, involving not only the Note, but the Deed of Trust as well.

22 The first paragraph of their first letter states:

I dispute the amount that is owed according to my Monthly Billing Statement and request that you send me information about the fees, costs and escrow accounting on the above-referenced loan. In addition, there is a serious concern regarding the actual ownership and servicing of the loan and underlying security interest and whether such ownership has been properly disclosed to (Me/US) [sic] the mortgagor and properly recorded with the County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

(Klika Decl. Ex. A.) The letter goes on to demand over-broad categories of 45 different types of information or documents, including:

- (1) “[a] Statement of Account and application of all payments made on this Promissory Note from inception of the loan to the date of your response to this request;”
- (2) “[t]he original Promissory Note; please accompany with a verified statement identifying the owner and holder in due course, and stating whether the Promissory Note is in the possession of the holder thereof and has not been lost or destroyed,”
- (3) “[a]n accounting of payment history from borrower on the Promissory Note and Deed of Trust, including who such payments went to, the breakdown of such payments as to the principal, interests, fees, costs and a detail of each and every credit and debit posted on relating to this Deed of Trust and Promissory Note,”
- (4) “[t]he original Deed of Trust; please accompany with a verified statement identifying the owner and holder in due course, and that it is in the possession of the owner and holder thereof and has not been lost or destroyed,”
- (5) “[i]dentify all assignments, transfers, allonges, or other documents related to this Deed of Trust and/or Promissory Note, including but not limited to, copies of all such documents,”
- (6) “[a]n explanation of how the amount due on the Monthly Billing Statement was calculated and an explanation and dates when this amount was adjusted and why this amount was adjusted,”
- (7) “[a] statement of all fees, rebates, refunds, kickbacks, profits and gains made to any entity involved in this Deed of Trust and Promissory Note and or Settlement Services,”

- (8) “[a]ll letter, emails, faxes, recordings and or other correspondence (including transmittals) regarding this Deed of Trust and Promissory Note,” and
- (9) “[n]ames and addresses of all servicers, sub-servicers and designated agents of this Deed of Trust and/or Promissory Note, and all payments for services rendered on this Deed of Trust and Promissory Note that went to such servicers and sub-servicers including inspection fees, appraisals, BPO’s, etc.”

(*Id.*) Plaintiffs' second letter to Guild Mortgage is similar to the first, but requests an additional seven categories of information or documents. (*Id.*)

7 Because Plaintiffs letters effectively demand anything and everything that relates
8 to their loan, from its inception, as well as to the Deed of Trust, their letters do not assist
9 Guild Mortgage in identifying and investigating any purported discrepancies with the
10 servicing of their loan. Such broad requests for information and documentation related
11 generally to Plaintiffs' loan are not covered by section 2605 of Title 12. *See Derusseau*
12 v. *Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 11 CV 1766 MMA (JMA), 2011 WL 5975821, at *4 (S.D. Cal.
13 Nov. 29, 2011); *see also Rymal v. Bank of Am.*, No. CV 10-00280 DAE-BMK, 2011 WL
14 6100979, at *4 (D. Hawaii Dec. 6, 2011) (dismissing complaint for failing to adequately
15 allege facts to establish that request was "qualified written request" under RESPA);
16 *Lettenmaier v. Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp.*, No. CV-11-156-HZ, 2011 WL 3476648,
17 at *12 (D. Or. Aug. 8, 2011) (dismissing a RESPA claim because plaintiffs failed to
18 "attach a copy of their correspondence to the Complaint or to allege facts showing the
19 communication concerned servicing of the loan as defined by the statute").

20 Section 2605 only requires loan servicers to respond to a proper qualified written
21 request by correcting the account discrepancy, explaining why the account is correct, or if
22 the information is unavailable, by providing contact information for someone who can

1 assist the borrower with her inquiry. *See* 12 U.S.C. §§ 2605(e)(2)(A)-(C). Thus, even if
2 Plaintiffs' letters were otherwise proper qualified written requests under the statute, their
3 requests far exceed the scope of information that Guild Mortgage is required to provide in
4 response. Guild Mortgage has no statutory obligation under RESPA to provide Plaintiffs
5 the extraordinary amount of information and documents that they requested in their
6 letters. *See Derusseau*, 2011 WL 5975821, at *4.

7 Finally, Plaintiffs' complaint fails to adequately allege that they suffered damages
8 as a result of Guild Mortgage's alleged conduct. Under section 2605(f)(1) of Title 12, at a
9 minimum, Plaintiffs must allege the "actual damages" they suffered as a result of Guild
10 Mortgage's failure to respond to their purported qualified written requests. *See*
11 *Derusseau*, 2011 WL 5975821, at *4 (citing *Garcia v. Wachovia Mortg. Corp.*, 676 F.
12 Supp. 2d 895, 909 (C.D. Cal. 2009)); *see also Rymal*, 2011 WL 6100979, at *5-*6
13 (dismissing RESPA claim where plaintiff provided only conclusory allegations of
14 damages, and collecting myriad similar cases). Plaintiffs' vague, conclusory allegations
15 that they are entitled to damages as a result of Guild Mortgage's alleged statutory
16 violation (Compl. ¶¶ 94-95) are insufficient, as they do not identify any specific
17 identifiable damages Plaintiffs suffered as a result of Guild Mortgage's alleged failure to
18 respond. *See* 12 U.S.C. § 2605(f)(1). "General allegations of harm are insufficient." *See*
19 *Derusseau*, 2011 WL 5975821, at *4.

20 Plaintiffs' letters do not constitute "qualified written requests" under section
21 2605(e) of Title 12. Further, Plaintiffs do not identify or allege the actual damages they
22 suffered. For both reasons, Plaintiffs have failed to state a RESPA violation. Moreover,

1 the court concludes leave to amend this claim would be futile because Plaintiffs'
2 underlying letters are not qualified written requests, and therefore cannot serve as the
3 basis for a RESPA violation. *See id.* at *5.

4 **D. NWTS' MOTION TO DISMISS**

5 For many of the same reasons stated above, the court also grants NWTS' motion
6 to join Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 11). Plaintiffs' claims for
7 declaratory relief and quiet title, which are based on faulty legal grounds concerning the
8 alleged impropriety of the role of MERS in Plaintiffs' loan transaction and Deed of Trust,
9 and which are deemed waived under Washington's Deed of Trust Act, are as worthy of
10 dismissal when asserted against NWTS as they are when asserted against Guild Mortgage
11 and MERS. Further, RESPA creates no obligations on the part of the trustee to respond
12 to qualified written requests. *See* 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(1). In any event, Plaintiffs have
13 stated no factual allegations that they directed a qualified written request to NWTS.
14 Plaintiffs' complaint is devoid of sufficient factual matter alleged against NWTS to "state
15 a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949. Accordingly, the
16 court dismisses Plaintiffs' claims with respect to NWTS as well.

17 **E. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO CONTINUE DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS
18 TO DISMISS AND/OR AMEND THEIR COMPLAINT**

19 Plaintiffs have moved for leave to file an amended complaint that adds three
20 additional causes of action: (1) wrongful foreclosure, (2) intentional infliction of
21 emotional distress or the tort of outrage, and (3) violation of Washington's CPA, RCW
22 19.86, *et seq.* (Plaint. Mot. at 2.) As discussed below, the court denies Plaintiffs' motion

1 to amend their complaint because the additional claims they propose are subject to
2 dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Accordingly, Plaintiffs'
3 proposed amendments would be futile. *See Ventress v. Janpan Airlines*, 603 F.3d 676,
4 680-81 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting that district court acts within its discretion to deny leave to
5 amend when the amendment would be futile). Plaintiffs also have moved to continue
6 Defendants' motions to dismiss until Defendants had an opportunity to "expand their
7 motion[s] to dismiss" to encompass the additional causes of action in Plaintiffs' proposed
8 amended complaint. (Plaint. Mot. at 2.) The court also denies Plaintiffs' motion to
9 continue as moot.

10 Initially, the court notes that, like Plaintiffs' claims for declaratory relief and quiet
11 title, Plaintiffs' proposed state law claims for wrongful foreclosure against Guild
12 Mortgage and intentional infliction of emotional distress would be barred by the waiver
13 doctrine under Washington's Deed of Trust Act, RCW ch. 61.24. The same would not be
14 true, however, with regard to Plaintiffs' proposed claim under Washington's CPA, RCW
15 19.86, *et seq.*, or with respect to their proposed claims for wrongful foreclosure against
16 NWTS. The Deed of Trust Act was amended in 2009 to permit claims for money
17 damages after a foreclosure sale based upon (1) fraud or misrepresentation, (2) claims
18 under Title 19 RCW, (3) the failure of the trustee to "materially comply" with the
19 provisions of the Act, and (4) a violation of RCW 61.24.026. *See* RCW 61.24.127;
20 *Gossen*, 2011 WL 4939828, at *6. Plainly, subsection two of this provision would apply
21 to Plaintiffs' proposed CPA claim. It is less clear to the court whether subsection three
22 would apply to Plaintiffs' claim for wrongful foreclosure against NWTS. The court

1 found no case law providing any guidance. Ultimately, however, the court need not
2 decide this issue, because even if not barred by the waiver doctrine as a result of the 2009
3 amendments to Washington’s Deed of Trust Act, all of the Plaintiffs’ proposed claims
4 would be subject to dismissal on other grounds as well, as discussed below.

5 **1. Plaintiffs’ Proposed Claim for Wrongful Foreclosure**

6 Plaintiffs’ proposed claim for wrongful foreclosure is subject to dismissal under
7 Rule 12(b)(6). Washington’s Deed of Trust Act, RCW ch. 61.24, *et seq.*, governs non-
8 judicial foreclosure procedures. In order for a foreclosure to begin, a borrower must be in
9 default on his mortgage and then be given 30 days notice and an opportunity to cure the
10 default. *See* RCW 61.24.030. Here, Plaintiffs do not allege that they did not default on
11 their mortgage, that Defendants failed to give them proper notice, or that they otherwise
12 violated any foreclosure procedures under the Deed of Trust Act.

13 Indeed, in their proposed amended complaint, Plaintiffs concede that they “fell
14 behind on their mortgage payments when primary borrower, Nusrat Bhatti, lost her job as
15 a nurse.” (Am. Comp. ¶ 88.) Although they allege that she soon found new work, her
16 reduced hourly rate “not only made them fall behind on the mortgage, but all other debt”
17 as well. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs allege that application of an insurance settlement to their
18 mortgage “brought the mortgage current,”³ but the lack of any payment relief from the
19 bank did not allow them to maintain “a performing asset.” (*Id.* ¶ 89.) A claim for
20 wrongful foreclosure is properly dismissed where there are no allegations that the

21
22 ³ (*See also* Am. Compl. ¶ 82 (“. . . Plaintiffs paid approximately \$18,000 to bring the
account current with Guild [Mortgage] on or about May 2010.”))

1 plaintiff is not in default. *See Cervantes*, 656 F.3d at 1043; *Marks v. Green Tree Serv.*
2 and *Default Resolution Network*, No. 10-17478, 2011 WL 5316758, at *1 (9th Cir. Nov.
3 2, 2011) (“The district court properly dismissed [plaintiff’s] wrongful foreclosure claim
4 because [plaintiff] failed to show that she was in default on her mortgage loan.”)
5 (unpublished).

6 Plaintiffs also allege that they repeatedly applied for a loan modification, and also
7 sought bank approval of a short-sale. (*Id.* ¶¶ 90-97.) They allege that the bank declined
8 to approve a loan modification multiple times, and rejected the proposed short-sale. (*Id.*
9 ¶¶ 91, 93, 95-97.) Guild Mortgage was under no legal obligation to approve a short sale
10 on Plaintiffs’ property or to approve a loan modification prior to the institution of
11 foreclosure proceedings. *See, e.g., Lawson v. Ocwen Loan Serv., LLC*, No. C10-
12 5481BHS, 2011 WL 564376, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 8, 2011) (dismissing claim for
13 wrongful foreclosure and stating that “. . . [Plaintiff] fails to show, even assuming
14 Defendants did in fact enter into the forbearance agreements as he alleges, how
15 Defendants violated the Deed of Trust Act in proceeding with the foreclosure process
16 when [plaintiff] failed to cure his default.”), *vacated in part on other grounds*, No. C10-
17 5481BHS, 2011 WL 1739997 (W.D. Wash. May 5, 2011). Accordingly, the court denies
18 Plaintiffs’ motion to amend their complaint to state a claim for wrongful foreclosure.

19 **2. Plaintiffs’ Proposed Claim for Intentional Infliction of Emotional
20 Distress**

21 Plaintiffs’ proposed claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress also
22 would be subject to dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Intentional

1 inflict of emotional distress, also called the tort of outrage, requires proof of (1)
2 extreme and outrageous conduct, (2) intentional or reckless infliction of emotional
3 distress, and (3) actual result to plaintiff of severe emotional distress. *Kloepfel v. Bokor*,
4 66 P.3d 630, 632 (Wash. 2003). The first element requires proof that the conduct was “so
5 outrageous in character, and so extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of
6 decency, and to be regarded as atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized
7 community.” *Robel v. Roundup Corp.*, 59 P.3d 611, 619 (Wash. 2002). The Court
8 makes the initial determination of whether “reasonable minds could differ on whether the
9 conduct was sufficiently extreme to result in liability.” *Dombrosky v. Farmers Ins. Co. of*
10 *Wash.*, 928 P.2d 1127, 1137 (Wash. Ct. App. 1996).

11 The conduct Plaintiff complains of predominately relates to the role of MERS in
12 the Deed of Trust and the foreclosure process. The court has already ruled against
13 Plaintiffs with respect to their allegations concerning MERS. Further, Plaintiffs “have
14 not plead any facts from which the court could reasonably infer that any of the defendants
15 committed any ‘extreme and outrageous’ conduct in their dealings with [Plaintiffs], or
16 that the emotional distress complained of was inflicted intentionally or recklessly.” See,
17 e.g., *Thepvongsa v. Reg'l Trustee Serv. Corp.*, No. No. C10-1045RSL, 2011 WL 307364,
18 at *3-*4 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 26, 2011) (no outrageous conduct in foreclosure process),
19 *Schanne v. Nat'l Mortg., LLC*, No. C10-5753BHS, 2011 WL 5119262, at *4-*5 (W.D.
20 Wash. Oct. 27, 2011) (same); *Bain v. Metro. Mortgage Group Inc.*, No. C09-0149 JCC,
21 2010 WL 891585, at *3-*4 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 11, 2010) (same). Accordingly, the court
22 denies Plaintiffs’ motion to amend their complaint to add a claim for intentional infliction

1 of emotional distress. To amend their complaint to add such a claim would be futile
2 because it is subject to dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

3 **3. Plaintiffs’ Proposed Claim for Violation of the CPA**

4 To prevail on a CPA claim, a plaintiff must show: (1) an unfair or deceptive act or
5 practice; (2) that occurs in trade or commerce; (3) a public interest; (4) injury in their
6 business or property; and (5) a causal link between the unfair or deceptive act and the
7 injury suffered. *Wash. State Physicians Ins. Exch. & Ass’n v. Fisons Corp.*, 858 P.2d
8 1054, 1061 (Wash. 1993). Failure to satisfy even one of the elements is fatal to a CPA
9 claim. *See Hangman Ridge Training Stables, Inc. v. Safeco Title Ins. Co.*, 719 P.2d 531,
10 540 (1986) (“A successful plaintiff is one who establishes all five elements of a private
11 CPA claim.”).

12 Plaintiffs’ proposed CPA claim is based on their theory that the Deed of Trust is
13 “null and void because MERS has no valid recorded interest in plaintiffs’ Deed of Trust,
14 Note, or Property,” and that “Defendants all engaged in a scheme which was designed to
15 deceive Plaintiffs in this matter.” (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 115-126.) The court has already
16 rejected Plaintiffs’ argument based on MERS’ role. As discussed above, where
17 borrowers have specifically agreed to MERS’ role by executing the Deed of Trust, they
18 cannot later challenge that role. *See Ceburn v. HSBC Bank USA, N.A.*, No. C10-
19 5742BHS, 2001 WL 321992, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 2, 2011) (“[C]ourts consistently
20 hold, when evaluating similar deeds, that MERS acted as a beneficiary and possessed the
21 rights set out [in the deed of trust].”); *Vawter*, 707 F. Supp. 2d at 1125–1126 (dismissing
22 claim on basis that MERS is a proper beneficiary under the language of the deed of trust).

1 Further, Plaintiffs allege no facts underpinning its conclusory allegation that they suffered
2 harm as a result of MERS' role as beneficiary under the Deed of Trust and its assignment
3 to Guild Mortgage. (*See* Am. Compl. ¶ 130.) Such conclusory allegations are
4 insufficient to "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at
5 1949. Accordingly, the court denies Plaintiffs' motion to amend its complaint to add this
6 cause of action.

7 Because the court has found that each of the proposed claims that Plaintiffs seek to
8 add in their proposed amended complaint would be subject to dismissal under Federal
9 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the court denies Plaintiffs' motion to amend their
10 complaint (Dkt. # 16). The court further denies their motion for a continuance of
11 Defendants' motion to dismiss their original complaint (Dkt. # 16) as moot. Finally,
12 because the court has denied Plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint, the court grants
13 Defendants' motion to strike Plaintiffs' amended complaint (Dkt. # 21).

14 **IV. CONCLUSION**

15 Based on the forgoing, the court GRANTS Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion to
16 dismiss in its entirety. (Dkt. # 8.) The court also GRANTS NWTS' motion to join
17 Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 11). Accordingly, all claims against all
18 Defendants are dismissed with prejudice in this matter. The court also DENIES
19 Plaintiffs' motion to continue Defendants' motion to dismiss and to amend Plaintiffs'
20 complaint (Dkt. # 16). As discussed above, Plaintiffs' proposed new claims are subject
21 to dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6), and therefore the amendments would be futile. Finally,
22

1 the court GRANTS Guild Mortgage and MERS' motion to strike Plaintiffs' amended
2 complaint. (Dkt. # 21).

3 Dated this 16th day of December, 2011.

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JAMES L. ROBART

United States District Judge

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